

REMARKS/

Claims 1-57 are pending in the application.

The amendments to the specification add no new matter. The paragraphs of Examples 1-25 have been corrected for punctuation and formatting. The amendments also provide consistency in tense. Now all of the verbs in Examples 4-25 are in the present tense, in accordance with the prophetic nature of these Examples.

Claims 1, 3, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31, 33, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, and 52 have been amended to perfect antecedence. These amendments add no new matter.

Claims 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44, 47, 50, and 53 have been amended to simplify the claim language. These amendments add no new matter.

For convenience, the rejections will be addressed in the order presented in the Office Action mailed September 22, 2004.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph

Claims 4, 5, 7, 9-29, 31, 32, 39-44, and 51-53 were rejected as allegedly indefinite for lacking sufficient antecedent basis. Claim 1 has been amended to recite "substituted or unsubstituted (C1-C18) alkyl". The language in the claims at issue is therefore properly supported in claim 1.

Claims 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, and 52 were rejected as allegedly indefinite in the recitation of the limitation "R" in each of these claims. The claims have been amended to refer to R₁, R₂ and R₃, rather than "R".

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejections.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103

The Examiner rejected claims 1-57 as obvious over Krishna *et al.* (*J. Med. Chem.* 41:3477-3492, 1998). The Examiner characterizes Krishna *et al.* as teaching the protective effect of secondary hydroxylamines, and screening of secondary hydroxylamines for efficacy as

antioxidants. The Examiner argues that one of skill would have been motivated to employ the methods of Krishna *et al.* to evaluate other antioxidants or cytoprotective hydroxylamine compounds to protect cells from the deleterious effects due to oxidative damage. In particular, he contends that the artisan would be motivated to use primary hydroxylamines because they are less sterically hindered than the secondary N-hydroxylamines due to the absence of a secondary carbon-containing moiety, and would therefore react more readily than the secondary hydroxylamines. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

As the Examiner knows, in order to establish a proper *prima facie* case of obviousness, the Examiner must establish that there is a suggestion or motivation to modify the references or to combine the reference teachings; there must be a reasonable expectation of success; and the references or combination of references must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations (*see, e.g.*, MPEP § 2142). The teachings or suggestions to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art and not based on applicant's disclosure (*In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cr. 1991)). The arguments advanced by the Examiner fail to meet all of these criteria.

Krishna *et al.* studied the effect of ring size, oxidation state and redox midpoint potentials of five and six-membered secondary nitroxides. The intermediate reduced forms of Krishna's nitroxides are the corresponding five or six-membered secondary hydroxylamines (*e.g.* compounds 1b, 2b, 5b, 6b, 9b, 11b-17b, 19b, 22b, 23b, 25b-27b, 29b, 36b-38b, 40b, 42b, 48b, 52b, 53b, and 55b; p.3478, col.2, lines 31-33).

Krishna *et al.* teaches the importance of "stable nitroxides" and their secondary hydroxylamine and amine precursors (Abstract, line 1; p.3477, col.2, line 24; p.3478, col.1, lines 28 and 44; p.3480, col.2, line 25). Nitroxide free radicals depend on the presence of two tertiary carbon substituents on the nitrogen atom for stability (*see, e.g.*, Keana, "New Aspects of Nitroxide Chemistry," In *Spin Labeling: Theory and Applications*; Berliner, L. J. Ed.; Academic Press, 1979; Vol. 2, Chapter 3, pp 115-172, copy provided with the IDS submitted herewith). The Examiner proposes that one of skill would choose to substitute one of the two carbon moieties of the secondary hydroxylamines in Krishna *et al.* with a hydrogen. However, this

would destabilize the structures. The Examiner's proposed modification thus does not logically follow from the emphasis in Krishna *et al.* on the ability of stable nitroxides to act as anti-oxidants. The Examiner provides no other evidence or reasoning as to why one of skill, upon reading the disclosure in Krishna *et al.*, would be motivated to compromise the stability of Krishna's compounds by substituting one of the stabilizing carbon moieties with a hydrogen.

Furthermore, Krishna *et al.* focuses on evaluating the effects of changes in the ring structure on antioxidant activity. Applicants' invention is based on the importance of the primary N-hydroxylamine functional group, which of course does not cyclize. In order to arrive at Applicants' invention, a practitioner in the art would in fact have to ignore the central emphasis of Krishna *et al.* on the ring structure and realize that the ring structure is not required at all for cytoprotection. The reasoning underlying the Examiner's arguments thus appears to be based on hindsight, in view of Applicants' disclosure, not on the teachings of Krishna *et al.*, as read by one of skill in the art.

The Examiner additionally asserts that the printed matter on a label or package does not lend patentable weight as a limitation of the claimed compositions. However, the claims are patentable over the cited art for the reasons explained above. This aspect of the rejection is therefore moot.

In view of the foregoing, the Examiner has not established a proper case of *prima facie* obviousness. Applicants therefore respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection.

Obviousness-type double patenting

Claims 1-57 were provisionally rejected for alleged obviousness-type double patenting over claims 1-58 of U.S. Patent No. 6,455,589; and over claims 1-58 of co-pending Application No. 10/722,820. Applicants will gladly consider filing appropriate terminal disclaimers upon the identification of allowable claims.

Appl. No. 10/713,432
Amdt. dated March 22, 2005
Reply to Office Action of September 22, 2004

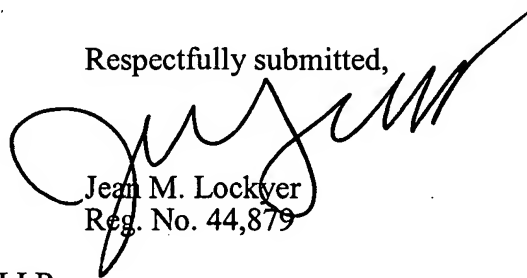
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CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, Applicants believe all claims now pending in this Application are in condition for allowance. The issuance of a formal Notice of Allowance at an early date is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this application, please telephone the undersigned at 415-576-0200.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jean M. Lockyer', is written over the typed name and registration number.

Jean M. Lockyer
Reg. No. 44,879

TOWNSEND and TOWNSEND and CREW LLP
Two Embarcadero Center, Eighth Floor
San Francisco, California 94111-3834
Tel: 415-576-0200
Fax: 415-576-0300
JML:jml
60449583 v1